4. *Contribution to the Differential Diagnosis of Hysteria and Katatonia.*—Kaiser holds that katatonic symptoms are often present in hysteria and *vice versa.* The differential diagnosis rests upon a general clinical picture of the two diseases and not upon single symptoms. The essential psychogenic character of both diseases must be borne in mind.

5. *The Comparison of the Cerebral Spinal Fluid in Paralytic Dementia and Other Forms of Dementia.*—Clonic convulsions in epilepsy were materially lessened by lumbar puncture, and the degree of post epileptic coma was also diminished. In dementia paralytica the cerebrospinal fluid pressure was always increased to an average of 182 mm., as compared with 40-100 mm. for the normal. In 2 cases of paresis the pressure fell from 200-270 mm. to 60-80 mm. after paretic convulsions. In another case after inunction treatment of iodides the pressure fell from 200 mm. to 90 mm., and a distinct remission of the disease resulted. In secondary terminal dementia and hydrocephaly and feeblemindedness, increased pressure also existed. A chemical examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid in 12 cases of paresis showed an increased per cent. of albumin, while sugar was diminished; in a lesser degree the same findings held true for the dementias and different states of feeblemindedness.

6. *A Decision of Responsibility.*—Kornfeld presents a translated summary of the expert testimony and court acquittal of a case of paranoia in our own country. The author believes the same court decision would not have been reached in Germany.

7. *Notes on the Construction of Tropical Asylums.*—The author presents a summary of his views in regard to asylum construction in the tropics, with special attention to the economic features. The text is accompanied by a ground plan. L. P. CLARK (New York).

Archives d'électricité médicale.

(1902. February, No. 110.)

1. The Mechanism of the Action of the Electric Arc on the Tissues in Photo-Therapy. H. BORDIER.
2. A New Method of Anesthetizing Teeth by Electricity. RÉGNIER AND DIDSBURY.
3. Technique of Treating Uterine Hemorrhage Employed by Prof. Bergonie. BARIET.
4. The Action of High Frequency Currents (Auto-conduction) upon Animal Thermo-genesis. H. BORDIER and A. LECOMTE.
5. The Present Condition of the Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Physics founded by the Hotel Dieu at Toulouse. T. MARIE.
6. Incidence Indicated Adaptable to any Radiographic Couch. H. GUILLEMINOT.
7. An Electro-thermic Pad. H. B.
8. Statistics of the Electro-medical Department in St. Audré's Hospital at Bordeaux. J. B.

1. *Electric Arc Action.* An experimental research made with the arc light apparatus of Lortet and Genoud to determine whether the erythema produced in the skin from exposure to the arc light is due to heat rays or to chemical rays. In order to apply the heat rays only, the author employed the well known solution of iodine in chloroform, which was circulated through the rock crystal cooler directly applied to the skin. The conclusion is reached that the action of the electric arc light from the above apparatus upon the tissues is wholly due to the

actinic rays of short wave length, and that the erythema or vesication occurring in the tissues under the cooling compressor do not result from heat as one would suppose *a priori.*

2. *Dental Anesthesia.*—A description of a complicated and uncertain method for anesthetizing dental nerves by applying the unipolar discharge from an ondin resonator.

3. *Uterine Hemorrhage.*—Prof. Bergonie employs a strong continuous current (90 m.a.) applied to the uterine cavity by an insulated electrode of special construction, frequently for a quarter of an hour. Data of successfully treated cases are also given.

4. *Animal Thermo-genesis.*—After subjecting rabbits for variable periods of time to electro-magnetic field of a d'Arsonval solenoid traversed by oscillatory currents of high frequency, and then placing them in a d'Arsonval calorimeter, the authors find that under the particular conditions employed by them the heat-producing capacity of rabbits is increased one-thirteenth.

5. Unsuitable for abstract.

6. A description of an adjunct to the X ray tube holder that consists of a metal cross which can be readily and rapidly adjusted to occupy any region of the anti-cathode field.

7. A description of an electro-thermic pad for applying dry heat to any part of the body.

8. Unsuitable for abstraction.

R. H. CUNNINGHAM (N. Y.).

Archives d'électricité médicale.

(1902. March, No. 111.)

1. The Radiochronometer and the Experimental Definition of the Different kinds of X rays and similar radiations. L. BENOIST.
2. The Treatment of Facial Neuralgia with Galvanic Currents. VERNAY.
3. The Electrical Installation at the Rennes Medical School. E. CASTEX.
4. The Electrical Treatment of Sciatica. FÉLIX ALLARD.
5. Clinical Facts. Aneurism of the Aorta and Radioscopy.
6. A New Arc Lamp with Iron Electrodes for Photo-therapy. J. B.

1. *Radio Chronometer.*—A description of an instrument for indicating the penetrative power of X rays in which the transparency of a thin disc of silver is contrasted with the relative transparencies of twelve circumferentially-arranged sectors of aluminum of different thicknesses.

2. *Facial Neuralgia.*—In this paper the author relates the history of the successful treatment of fever patients with trifacial neuralgia with strong continuous currents applied daily for from 20 to 32 days. The author summarizes as follows: (1) The electrical treatment of trigeminal neuralgia is a curative one which may be relied upon not only in recent and benign cases, but also in grave cases of long standing if a current of sufficient intensity is employed for a sufficient duration. (2) The current employed should be the constant galvanic. Its intensity should be at least 40 m.a., and may be increased according to the case to 50, 60 or 70 m.a., or even more, and should be applied for from 30 to 60 minutes. (3) The necessary intensity should be used from the first day of treatment if possible, and the applications should continue uninterruptedly for the following 10, 20 or 30 days, according to circum-